(LVIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2899)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1802.

NORFOLK, July 27.

By the ſchooner Mary Johnſon, captain Waughop, 38 days from Nantes, we have received papers from that city as late as the 13th June. They are extremely barren; we have, however, culled a few articles for the peruſal of our readers.

Letters by this arrival as late as the 16th June are received, which mention, that in all the communes which have made their returns on the votes eſtabliſhing Buonaparte conſul for life, the majorities have been about 50 AYES to 1 NAY. An additional duty of 11 francs per hundred weight of tobacco, was to be laid on all cargoes which may arrive in France in foreign veſſels, after the 30th Prairial, (June 19). The merchants of Havre had preſented a petition to Buonaparte praying that all foreign merchandiſe and veſſels, be excluded the French colonies; and that the duty of 10 per cent. laid by general Le Clerc on all goods imported into the iſland of St. Domingo in French veſſels, be refunded on their return to France. In the mean-time they have ſtopped all equipments for the Weſt-Indies, until they have an anſwer from the government to their petition.

LONDON, May 31.

THE morning papers mention, that Mr. Otto has received the moſt poſitive orders from the firſt conſul, not to preſent at court any French ladies, except ther huſbands or fathers occupy a diſtinguiſhed rank in the army, or in a diplomatic character.

Late accounts from Morocco ſtate, that that country is much agitated by civil war. The nephew of the emperor, has taken up arms againſt the government, and is at the head of a conſiderable force. As yet no particular accounts have been received reſpecting the operations of the contending parties.

June 2.

The hereditary prince of Orange arrived in town yeſterday from Paris. We underſtand that the object of his journey is to ſolicit the acquieſcence of the Britiſh government, to ſome propoſitions, which have been approved of by the firſt conſul, relative to the indemnities to be made to the houſe of Orange.

June 4.

Seven ſail of the line, under admiral Montague, are momently expected to return from Jamaica.

The funds for ſeveral days paſt have felt a ſenſible depreciation. Eaſt-India ſtock has fallen 10 per cent. and Omnium fell this day 3-4 per cent. Bills of exchequer are dull ſale.

The riſe in the price of grain has neceſſarily raiſed the price of bread.

June 5.

Both houſes of parliament adjourned yeſterday until the 9th inſt.

PARIS, June 4.

At Aix la Chapelle, not only the votes of the *citizens* have been unanimous for the election of the firſt conſul for life, but women, whoſe huſbands were abſent, have been permitted to vote in a ſeparate book for that purpoſe.

June 9.

The mayor of Havre has publiſhed a notice declaring, that for the future, no paſſports will be delivered to blacks, or people of colour, in order that they may repair to the colonies; excepting however, thoſe who wiſh to return to their ancient maſters.

June 10.

Citizen Andreoſſy is named ambaſſador from the French republic to his Britannic majeſty.

Citizen Otto, at preſent acting as French miniſter plenipotentiary in England, has been appointed miniſter plenipotentiary of the French republic near the United States of America.

General Viat is appointed miniſter plenipotentiary from the French republic to the iſland of Malta.

Citizen Renard is appointed commiſſioner of commercial relations for the French republic at Zante.

NASSAU, (N. P.) July 14.

Information having been given to his excellency the governor, that an armed ſchooner, commanded by one Ward, was cruiſing round our iſlands, committing depredations prejudicial to the commercial intereſt, he yeſterday diſpatched a cutter under the command of capt. Cooke, in queſt of her.

[Captain Newton informs, that the above ſchooner belonged to the famous Bowles, and was captured and brought into Naſſau the day before he ſailed.]

BOSTON, July 20.

FROM FRANCE.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Europe, to his friend in this town.

"John R. Livingſton bought a veſſel and ſent home the French priſoners, at the earneſt ſolicitations of Victoire. The bills which he carried for the amount of this expence were dishonoured in France. When the miniſter, his brother, had arrived there, he did all that public duty or private regard could prompt, to obtain a ſettlement of the demand and payment of the ſum, with intereſt and damages. As a perſonal favour to the chancellor he ſucceeded in obtaining an acknowledgment of the original ſum, without intereſt or damages, and payment by draughts on the department, which are a ſort of anticipation of the taxes, and by certain diſcounts will be turned into caſh. When you conſider the nature of the demand, the quality and ſituation of the demandant, you will ſee very little hope for any other creditors."

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, dated early in June.

"The commerce of this country begins already to feel the mild influence of peace. More than 150 ſhips, and ſome of them of 6 or 700 tuns, have already ſailed from this port for India and the colonies.

"Political faction and party ſpirit, which have ſo long agitated the minds of our good citizens, have ſubſided, and all is now calm. The ſubject is fairly exhauſted and forgotten, and people now find, that for theſe 10 years paſt they have been in a ſtate of inſanity. You will naturally imagine that our *gratitude* to the author of the bleſſings we now experience, is proportionate to the good he has done; nor are you miſtaken. He intimated an indirect wiſh to be named conſul for life, and we have named him *conſul for life!*—He wiſhed to eſtabliſh an order of recompenſe, under the title of the Legion of Honour, to be compoſed of officers, ſoldiers, &c. who had deſerved well of their country, of which he was to be chief, and to be admitted for life, and we have ſanctioned the eſtabliſhment of the *Legion of Honour!* He may poſſibly one day wiſh to have the power to name his ſucceſſor, and we ſhall then probably award him the power to *name his ſucceſſor!* After this, thoſe of our countrymen who have maintained that republics are always ungrateful, will at leaſt acknowledge that the French *republic* is an exception."

NEW-YORK, July 27.

The treaty lately held with the Seneca Indians, for the extinguiſhment of their claim to a ſmall tract of land at Black Rock, on Lake Erie, for the ſcite of a fort, has failed of ſucceſs. The principal reaſon aſſigned by the Indians for their refuſal to make this grant, was, that the Great Spirit is angry with them for ſelling their lands to the white people; and that he has threatened them with ſore calamities, if they do not refrain therefrom in future. The real cauſe, however, of the failure of the treaty is attributed to another ſource: The influence which the Britiſh poſſeſs in the Indian councils, and their diſlike to the United States poſſeſſing a military poſt at Black Rock, which is the moſt impoſing and commanding ſituation on Lake Erie.

Judge Taylor, of Albany, was the commiſſioner on the part of the United States; and the honourable Mr. L'Hommedieu, of Suffolk, Oliver Phelps, Eſq; of Ontario, and Charles D. Cooper, Eſq; of Albany, the commiſſioners on the part of this ſtate, at the above treaty. The number of Indians preſent was ſuppoſed to be about 2000.

July 29.

By the laſt accounts that were taken of the Britiſh ſhips, regiſtered in the different ports of the Britiſh dominions, it appears that the number of mercantile veſſels, owned and navigated by Britiſh ſubjects, amounts to 17,295; their tunnage, to no leſs than 1,666,481 tuns; and that the number of men, by which they are navigated, allowing at an average, one man for every twelve tuns, amounts to 129,546 men.—This is certainly the greateſt mercantile marine belonging to one nation, that ever exiſted in the world.

The Eſſex frigate, captain Bainbridge, was to ſail yeſterday for the Patowmack. A mutiny, it is ſaid, had taken place among the crew in conſequence of what was deemed an infringement of their contract. The crew of the Eſſex ſhipped, originally, in this port, to ſerve for the ſpace of one year. Sixteen months, however, elapſed before the return of the Eſſex from the Mediterranean to New-York. Here the cruiſe ended, and here the crew inſiſted upon their right to be diſcharged. Orders, it ſeems, were intended to have met captain Bainbridge, off Sandy Hook, for proceeding to the city of Waſhington, without anchoring—theſe orders were not received; the ſhip of courſe came to anchor. In conſequence of freſh orders from the navy agent, Mr. Ludlow, to captain B. to ſail for the Patowmack, the crew, as above ſtated, ſignified their intention of not complying. The captain, we underſtand, was compelled to uſe coercive meaſures to enforce obedience.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.

By the Active, lately from Canton, have been received a few likeneſſes of the illuſtrious general Waſhington, executed on glaſs in a ſuperb and maſterly ſtyle by an eminent Chineſe artiſt. The reſemblance is ſtriking, and the manner approaches to Stuart's happieſt efforts.

July 28.

PLEASING COMMUNICATION.

An elegant buſt of WILLIAM PENN, proprietor of Pennſylvania, has been preſented by James Traquair of Philadelphia, to the contributors to the Pennſylvania hoſpital.

It is wrought from a white marble quarry of our own ſtate, in a maſter-like manner; and is ſuppoſed to be the firſt that has ever been finiſhed in this country.

By a reſolve of the managers, it is fixed for the preſent in the library room, from which it will probably be removed to the contributors' apartment; when the funds of the inſtitution will enable them to finiſh the building.

HERCULANEUM.

The reſearches at Herculaneum, ſays a late Paris paper, are, at laſt, likely to be of ſome utility to literature and the ſciences. M. HAITER, who was ſent to Naples by the prince of Wales, to examine the manuſcripts found amidſt the ruins of Herculaneum, has diſcovered the treatiſe of *Epicurus*, entitled, "*De naturâ Rerum.*" The exiſtence of this work was only known from a few paſſages in ancient authors. It appears that it formed the ground work of the celebrated poem of Lucretius. M. HAITER, encouraged by the protection of his Sicilian majeſty, employs ten perſons daily in ſearching for additional manuſcripts. He intends to publiſh ſuch as ſhall be important in the branches of hiſtory, poetry, the arts and eloquence. The treatiſe of Epicurus is to be immediately put to the preſs.

July 31.

Within the laſt three or four days the public mind has been ſomewhat agitated, in conſequence of the re-appearance of a ſuſpicious diſeaſe in the N. E. extremity of the city. On ſuch occaſions there is always prevailing a wild and miſchievous ſpirit of alarm, which indiſcriminately propagates every rumour, however inconſiſtent or prepoſterous. We are hence urged to ſtate, upon the moſt correct authority, the nature and extent of the apprehended malady.

During the preſent week fifteen or ſixteen caſes of diſeaſe, variouſly marked, have fallen under the view of the board of health. Theſe have occurred in the neighbourhood of the river, in and about Vine and Callow-hill-ſtreets. A Mr. Scott, who was ſeized on Saturday evening, died on Wedneſday following. His indiſpoſition is attributed to exceſſive exerciſe during the day, and a ſubſequent imprudent expoſure at night.

A young woman, reſiding in Callow-hill-ſtreet, whoſe name is at preſent unknown to us, died yeſterday morning, after a few days illneſs.—Her ſiſter, living in the ſame houſe, is now very ill.

In addition to the above caſes, there are 13 others in and about the ſame neighbourhood, who are but ſlightly affected. Some labouring under the effect of intemperance:—others may be aſcribed to filth and indiſcretions.

We underſtand that the board of health, as a meaſure of precaution, are in favour of an immediate evacuation of this neighbourhood; and that advice to this effect will be officially promulgated.

It is proper alſo to add, that notwithſtanding the foregoing circumſtances, the health of our city is ſuch as to authoriſe the emiſſion of bills of health to veſſels leaving the port for foreign countries.

WASHINGTON, July 28.

Triſtram Dalton is appointed poſtmaſter at Georgetown, Patowmack.

We underſtand that at a meeting of the legatees of gen. Waſhington at Mount Vernon, ſeveral handſome teſtimonials were preſented to different public inſtitutions. The colours taken from the Heſſians, and on other occaſions, were directed to be preſented to the United States.

The ſecretary at war arrived laſt evening at the ſeat of government, from Norfolk.

The following extract of a letter from an officer on board the frigate Chesapeake, dated Gibraltar, June 15th, 1802, was yesterday received from an obliging correspondent in Washington.

"Since I cloſed my letter, information has been received here, that the Algerines have taken ſome Engliſh merchantmen; in conſequence of which three Engliſh 74's have got under way, to go and put them to rights, that is the report here, but it is probable they have gone on ſome other expedition.—A ſhort time ago a Portugueſe frigate was boarded by an Algerine, and one half of the crew put to the ſword—the Portugueſe had ſailors; a few minutes ago, one of theſe 74's got under way and fell afoul of us, we expected that ſhe would ſink us, however we received very little damage."

July 30.

Appointments by the President.

Henry Warren, of Maſſachuſetts, to be collector of the cuſtoms for the diſtrict of Marblehead, vice Samuel R. Gerry; alſo inſpector of the revenue for the port of Marblehead.

William Lyman, of Maſſachuſetts, collector for the diſtrict of Newburyport, vice Dudley A. Tyng.

William R. Lee, collector of Salem and Beverly, vice Joſeph Hiller.

Peter Muhlenberg, of Pennſylvania, collector for the diſtrict of Pennſylvania, vice George Latimer.

Tench Coxe, of Pennſylvania, to be ſupervifor of the diſtrict of Pennſylvania.

John Page, of Virginia, collector of the cuſtoms for the diſtrict of Peterſburg, vice William Heth.

BALTIMORE, July 26.

Mr. *John Page*, of Roſwell, is talked of as the perſon, who will, in all probability, ſucced Mr. *Munroe* as governor of the ſtate of Virginia; Mr. *W. B. Giles* and Mr. *S. T. Mason* having declined ſtanding candidates.

July 28.

Extract of a letter from an authentic source at Algiers, dated 15th May, 1802.

"On the 29th March ſailed five Algerine corſairs, and on the 29th April ſailed ſeven. To this date they have ſent in two Neapolitans, taken within one mile of Toulon; alſo two Spaniſh veſſels, one loaded with ſugar, condemned for a —— the other took the Algerine for a pirate, and abandoned his veſſel, and on this account is condemned, cargo of wheat.

"There has alſo this day arrived an Algerine corſair, bringing with him two French brigs, which were deſtined for the Weſt-Indies. The Algerine ſays they fired two guns at him, and for this they are ſent in, but I ſuppoſe will be cleared.

"On the 31ſt March, two Swediſh and one American frigates were cruiſing off Tripoli. To that day nothing had been taken by the Tripolitan corſairs, which were then all in port.

"15th—This day arrived an Algerine 44 gun frigate, and brought with her a Portugueſe frigate of 44 guns. After two hours combat the Algerine boarded the Portugueſe and carried her. The Portugueſe has 312 men landed here, and 42 killed and wounded. The Algerine had 30 killed. A great affair to Algiers—a frigate and crew is a loſs and diſhonour to Portugal, which cannot be retrieved.

"This day the dey declared that all Chriſtian corſairs which his corſairs ſhould ſend in, that ſhould not have Mediterranean paſſports, ſhould be condemned and conſidered as enemies. This was the declaration of the dey to the firſt conſul."

The ſociety for the encouragement of arts, &c. has awarded a gold medal to gen. Bentham for a new method of preſerving water perfectly ſweet during long voyages. The experiment was tried on board two ſloops of war, the Arrow and Dart, and appears to have terminated in the moſt ſatisfactory manner. Inſtead of the ordinary ſtowage in caſks, ſixteen tanks or caſes, adapted to the ſhape of the hold, were placed in each veſſel, and filled with about 40 tuns of water, by means of which the water occupied much leſs room in the ſhips than it would have done if caſks had been made uſe of. The tanks were made of wood, accurately lined with ſheets of tinned copper, all the junctures of which were ſecured by ſolder, ſo that the water was no where in contact with any thing but the ſurface of tin. By way of compariſon, about thirty tuns of water were ſtowed on board each veſſel, in caſks, as uſual. The water in all the tanks on board one ſhip, and that in 13 of the tanks on board the other, was uniformly found to continue as pure as when it was firſt taken from the ſpring—that which was contained in the other three tanks was more or leſs tainted as that in the caſks was. After the water had remained on board a ſufficient length of time, it was uſed out, and the tanks repleniſhed from time to time; but in ſome of the tanks, the water was allowed to continue three years and a half; twenty-five gallons of which, being ſent to the ſociety, was found to be ſtill wholly unaltered. [*Lon. pap.*]

July 29.

Letters from Alexandria, dated March 5, ſtate that a ſubſcription has been opened by the troops remaining in Egypt, for the ſingular purpoſe of bringing away the Obeliſk, called Cleopatra's Needle. The ſum of 2000l. is ſtated to have been already ſubſcribed for the purpoſe.

A London paper of May 20, ſays, that more than eleven millions of acorns had been planted this year in the royal foreſts and chaces, for the further increaſe of timber for the uſe of the navy.

A gentleman of Portſmouth, New-Hampſhire, in a letter to his correſpondent here, ſays, "Mr. John L. has lately heard from our miniſter at Paris, who writes him, that after ten years of war, changes and bloodſhed, France has returned to the point from which ſhe ſtarted at the commencement of the revolution:—That Buonaparte is the moſt powerful and deſpotic chief in the world, and that his ſplendour of living is commenſurate with his power:—That his palace equipages, liveries and gew-gaws, far exceed every thing which exiſted at Verſailles in the proud days of Louis the fourteenth:—That he has eſtabliſhed the Romiſh religion, and ordered a ſtrict obſervance of its ceremonies:—That he has inſtituted an order of the nobility (of which he is the grand maſter) called the *Order of Honour*, and that the chevaliers who compoſe it have penſions for life:—That he himſelf is to be continued at the head of the nation, *for life*, and it is generally believed will make the government hereditary in his family:—That a decree had paſſed the legiſlative body for re-eſtabliſhing ſlavery as it exiſted before 1789, and that a company had been formed, ſtiled the *Republican African Company*, which would forthwith ſend twenty ſhips to the coaſt, for a ſupply of ſlaves for St. Domingo. In this letter Mr. Livingſton ſays he deemed it a moſt fortunate circumſtance, that the late adminiſtration refuſed the pecuniary aids ſolicited by France, and thinks the leſs we have to do with that republic, the leſs riſque is there of being ſubjugated by it. [*Newport Mercury.*]

Beware of a couple of desperate assassins.

A couple of deſperadoes are traverſing the country and are making dreadful havock of the property and lives of old and young. They have already ſlain more of the inhabitants than were ſlain in battles and periſhed in priſon ſhips, during the American war; and at the ſame time, they have waſted more ſubſtance than would pay the whole national debt. Their ſtrength is invincible. Their method of attack is to ſtrike the people on the head, then inſtantly they trip up their heels, pick their pockets and continue their blows on the head, till they have quite beat out their brains. Though they infeſt public houſes chiefly, they are alſo often found in the cloſets of private houſes, in the work-ſhops of mechanics and in the fields of farmers. In ſome inſtances whole families have fallen victims to theſe murderers; nay whole towns have been ravaged and ruined by them. One poor man *hereabouts*, that had formerly been an induſtrious, thriving mechanic, has very lately been murdered by them in a manner too ſhocking to relate; and there are ſeveral others in the vicinity, who have been daily attacked by them, robbed of their money, ſmitten on their brain-pan, knocked down and in all reſpects ſo violentiy handled that an alarming ſtupour has ſucceeded and they are already brought to death's door. In a word, the country is in danger from a couple of outlandiſh miſcreants who mock at reaſon, to trample upon the precious rights of man, and equally bid defiance both to law and goſpel.

The names of thoſe two ruffians are RUM and BRANDY. [*Balance.*]

July 30.

A new early potatoe, called the *Chinese Kidney*, which is ſtated to be extremely prolific, and free from the curl, has been lately introduced into England.

SOAP LEY—*as a manure.*

SOAP LEY conſiſts of alkaline ſalts and oil, and is produced by the diſſolution of ſoap in water. The inſtances in which this article has been employed as a manure are few: but the ſucceſs of ſome experiments that have been made, has been ſufficiently great to attract the attention of the public; and ſhould future trials be equally favourable, we hope much leſs ſoap ley will be thrown away.

The quantity of this article that is daily waſted about every town and village throughout the country, is immenſe; and if properly collected would be found a valuable addition to the manures we already poſſeſs.* When collected, if it is found inconvenient to ſpread it upon the field immediately, it may be mixed with earth or earth and dung, and in that form will be found an excellent compoſt. Indeed in whatever way it is uſed, it will enſure one or two good crops, but if made into a compoſt its effects will be more permanent.

* *In China they are so attentive to the minutiæ in regard to manure, the barbers are said to preserve carefully the soap-suds they have made use of.*

Annapolis, Auguſt 5.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Madeira to his friend in this city, dated June 27.

"We have here a Dutch ſquadron bound up the Straits, conſiſting of three 64 gun ſhips, one brig, a ſchooner and victualling ſhip, commanded by Admiral de Winter.

"Flour 9 dolls. per barrel, corn 450 to 500 rs. per alqrs. and wheat 600 to 800 rs. per alqrs. The articles moſt in demand at preſent are train oil, boards and ſtaves. Bees wax 400 to 450 rs. the beſt."

"*Died*, on Sunday laſt, the firſt day of Auguſt, after a ſevere illneſs of many months, which he bore with manly firmneſs, Monſieur NYOL DE L'ALLIE, long a teacher of the French language in St. John's College—His gentlemanly deportment during his long reſidence in this place, joined with that reſpectability of character which he ever preſerved, prove moſt ſtrongly in what a different ſituation the earlier part of his life was ſpent—His exact age is unknown, yet to judge from the ravages left by Time upon his countenance, many winters had paſſed o'er his hoary head—with the character of profound erudition and ſcience, he has left behind him that of an honeſt man—He never exceeded the bounds of that ſmall pittance allowed him, as a compenſation for his ſervices as a tutor."

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, a negro man who ſays his name is GEORGE, that he is a blackſmith by trade, and that he belongs to THOMAS SOTHORON, of Stafford county, Virginia; he appears to be about twenty-five years of age, about ſix feet high, has a ſcar on his left eyebrow, and has an impediment in his ſpeech; his cloathing a Bath coating coat and blue overalls.

THOMAS MACGILL, Sheriff of Prince-George's county.

July 23, 1802. 1

NOTICE.

Will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday the 30th of Auguſt next, at Mr. WILLIAM GATON's tavern, in the city of Annapolis,

THE BRICK WIND-MILL, ſituate on the point commonly called The Wind-mill Point, in the ſaid city, containing ſeveral thouſand bricks, with the materials belonging to the ſame. The above mill and materials to be ſold on a credit of ſix months, the purchaſer giving bond, with ſecurity to be approved by the committee appointed to ſell the ſame. The ſale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the committee,

THOS. HARWOOD, of Richd, clk.

Corporation.

July 29, 1802. 1

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcribers having obtained letters of adminiſtration from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, on the eſtate of BENJAMIN WATKINS, late of the ſaid county, deceaſed, do hereby requeſt all perſons who have claims againſt the ſaid eſtate to preſent them for adjuſtment, and all thoſe who are indebted to the eſtate of the deceaſed are ſolicited to make immediate payment.

ANNE WATKINS,
WILLIAM HARWOOD,
JOHN WATKINS, of STEPHEN,
Executors.

July 26, 1802. 1 0 8/3/11

FOR SALE.

A LIKELY, hearty, young negro man. He is a good waiter, an excellent ploughman, and a good hand at any kind of plantation work. For terms inquire at this office. 2

By order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at Mr. CATON's tavern, in Annapolis, on Saturday the fourteenth day of Auguſt next, at twelve o'clock, for CASH,

THIRTEEN likely NEGROES, belonging to the eſtate of ANNE LANE, deceaſed, conſiſting of men, women, boys and girls. They will be ſold for a term of years, and then to be free.

The ſale of this property was prevented agreeable to former advertiſement, on account of ſome diſputed claims filed in the orphans court againſt ſaid eſtate, which was neceſſary to ſettle previous to the ſale, but will certainly be ſold on the day above mentioned.

2 JEROM PLUMMER, Adminiſtrator.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber returns his ſincere thanks to his friends, and a generous public, for their cuſtom ſince he commenced buſineſs on his own account, and hopes, by his attention, to merit a continuance of the ſame. He takes the preſent opportunity to inform them, that he intends REMOVING from the ſtore now occupied by him, to that in the ſouth end of the large brick building fronting the Dock, directly oppoſite the market, and now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Abſalom Ridgely, on or about the 15th of September next. Anxious to accommodate his cuſtomers in the beſt manner he poſſibly can, he will, as uſual, keep conſtantly for ſale, a very general aſſortment of the neateſt and moſt faſhionable GOODS, the particulars too tedious to enumerate, which he is now ſelling and will continue to ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, and will be very thankful to thoſe ladies and gentlemen who may pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom.

A large aſſortment of GROCERIES as uſual.

☞ A good deduction will be allowed for CASH.

JOSEPH EVANS.

Annapolis, July 29, 1802. 2

DR. WATKINS

TAKES the liberty of informing the public, that he has commenced the practice of PHYSIC and SURGERY, at his farm, near Queen-Anne, in Anne-Arundel county; he thinks proper alſo to inform the public, that he has been induced to take this method of making known his intention, in conſequence of the malicious lies of ſome buſy people who have ſpread abroad a report that he is not authoriſed by law to enter upon the duties of his profeſſion; for the ſatisfaction of thoſe who may think proper to ſolicit his ſervices, he has ſubjoined the permiſſion given him by one of the board of examiners, independent of this, however, he was at liberty to commence the practice, as he was an acting ſurgeon in the ſervice of the United States, and of courſe in practice before the operation of the law which at preſent exiſts to put a ſtop to empiriciſm.

Anne-Arundel county, July 22, 1802.

Baltimore, 24th June, 1802.

PERMISSION is hereby given Doct. Thomas Watkins to practice phyſic and ſurgery in the ſtate of Maryland, until the next meeting of the medical board of examiners for the weſtern ſhore.

(Signed) ASHTON ALEXANDER,
Medical Examiner.

2

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends making application, by petition, to Baltimore county court, at next November term, for a commiſſion to mark and bound a certain tract of land, in Back River Neck, in Baltimore county, called PARADISE REGAINED, being a reſurvey on a tract of land originally called PARADISE, PARADISE, according to the act of aſſembly in ſuch caſe made and provided. 2 THOMAS CONTEE.

District of Maryland,

SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE,
July 13, 1802.

PURSUANT to the direction of an act of congress, paſſed the 15th of March laſt, "to amend" the "Act to lay and collect a direct tax"—*Public notification is hereby made*, That tranſcripts from the tax liſts of the collectors of direct tax, within the diſtrict, or ſtate of Maryland, exhibiting all lands, which, according to the proviſions of the act "to lay and collect a direct tax," are liable to be ſold for recovery of the ſaid tax; ſpecifying the perſons in whoſe names the aſſeſſments were originally made, and the ſums reſpectively due thereon, are lodged at this office, and are open to the free inſpection of all parties concerned; alſo, that the tax due on the ſaid lands may be paid, either to the collectors within whoſe diviſions or counties the aforeſaid lands are contained, or to the ſupervifor at this place, at any time within ſix months from the date hereof.

Notice is further given, that in purſuance of the aforeſaid amending act, the collectors of the direct tax within the diſtrict, or ſtate of Maryland, will proceed at the hour of twelve, on Monday the 17th day of January, 1803, at the places hereinafter mentioned, and will continue from day to day, until the buſineſs is completed, to ſell at public ſale, ſo much of all lands within their reſpective diſtricts, on which the direct tax or any part thereof, ſhall then remain unpaid, as will be ſufficient to ſatisfy the ſame, together with all the coſts and charges incurred in preparing for, advertiſing, and making the ſaid ſales: That is to ſay,

In St. Mary's county, ſales will be commenced and proſecuted as aforeſaid, of all lands contained therein, on which any part of the direct tax ſhall remain unpaid—at the court-houſe of the ſaid county.

In Charles county, at the court-houſe thereof.

In Calvert county, at the court-houſe thereof.

In Prince-George's county, at the court-houſe thereof.

In Montgomery county, at the court-houſe thereof.

In and for the part of the diſtrict of Columbia, heretofore within the ſtate of Maryland, at the Capitol in the city of Waſhington.

In Anne-Arundel county, at the ſtadt-houſe in Annapolis.

In Baltimore county, at the court-houſe in the city of Baltimore.

In and for the city of Baltimore, being a diſtinct collection diſtrict, at the court-houſe aforeſaid.

In Waſhington county, at the court-houſe thereof.

In Frederick county, at the court-houſe thereof.

In Allegany county, at the court-houſe thereof.

In Harford county, at the court-houſe thereof.

In Cæcil county, at the court-houſe thereof.

In Kent county, at the court-houſe thereof.

In Queen-Anne's county, at the court-houſe thereof.

In Caroline county, at the court-houſe thereof.

In Talbot county, at the court-houſe thereof.

In Somerſet county, at the court-houſe thereof.

In Dorcheſter county, at the court-houſe thereof.

In Worceſter county, at the court-houſe thereof.

For the better information of all perſons whom this notification may concern, the amending act, excepting the laſt ſection thereof, which has no reference to thoſe ſales, is hereto ſubjoined.

JOHN KILTY, Supervifor of the Diſtrict of Maryland.

An ACT to amend an act, entitled, An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States.

BE IT ENACTED, *by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled*, That the collectors in each diſtrict ſhall prepare and tranſmit to their reſpective ſupervifors, correct liſts of all lands within their reſpective collection diſtricts, which by the act paſſed the fourteenth day of July, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight, entitled, An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States, they now are, or hereafter ſhall be authoriſed to advertiſe for ſale, ſpecifying therein the perſons in whoſe names the aſſeſſments were originally made, and the ſums due thereon, reſpectively: of which liſts it ſhall be the duty of the ſupervifor, in all caſes, to cauſe correct tranſcripts to be made out, and to cauſe to be inſerted, for five weeks ſucceſſively, in one or more news-papers publiſhed within his diſtrict, one of which ſhall be the gazette in which are publiſhed, by authority, the laws of the ſtate within thoſe limits the ſaid diſtrict may be compriſed, if there be any ſuch gazette, a notification that ſuch tranſcripts are lodged at his office, and are open to the free inſpection of all parties concerned; and alſo notifying, that the tax due upon the ſaid lands may be paid to the collector within whoſe diviſion the aforeſaid lands are contained, or to the ſupervifor of the diſtrict, at any time within the ſpace of ſix months from the date of ſuch notification, and the time when, and places where ſales will be made of all lands, upon which any part of the direct tax ſhall remain due after the expiration of the time aforeſaid.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in caſe of failure on the part of the owner or owners of the aforeſaid lands to pay within the aforeſaid time, the full amount of tax due thereon, the collectors under the direction, and with the approbation of their reſpective ſupervifors, ſhall immediately proceed to ſell at public ſale, at the times and places mentioned in the advertiſements of the ſupervifor, ſo much of the ſaid lands as may be ſufficient to ſatisfy the ſame, together with all the coſts and charges of preparing liſts, advertiſing and notifying as aforeſaid, and of ſale.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the aforeſaid tax, including all coſts and charges, as aforeſaid, ſhall be and remain a lien upon all lands and other real eſtate, on which the ſame has been aſſeſſed, until the tax due upon the ſame, including all coſts and charges, ſhall have been collected, or until a ſale ſhall have been effected, according to the proviſion of this act, or of the act to which this is a ſupplement.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, In all caſes wherein any tract of land may have been aſſeſſed in one aſſeſſment, which at the time when ſuch aſſeſſment was made, was actually divided into two or more diſtinct parcels, each parcel having one or more diſtinct proprietor or proprietors, it ſhall be the duty of the collector, to receive in manner aforeſaid, from any proprietor or proprietors, thus ſituated, his or their proportion of the tax due upon ſuch tract; and thereupon, the land of the proprietor or proprietors upon which the tax ſhall have been thus paid, ſhall be for ever diſcharged from any part of the tax due under the original aſſeſſment.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That in any caſe in which it may have happened that lands actually belonging to one perſon, may have been or hereafter ſhall be aſſeſſed in the name of another, and no ſale of the ſame ſhall yet have been made, the ſame proceedings ſhall be had for the ſale of the aforeſaid lands, in order to raiſe the tax aſſeſſed in relation to the ſame, as is provided by the eleventh ſection of the act to which this is a ſupplement, in the caſe of lands aſſeſſed, the owner whereof is unknown, and ſuch ſale ſhall tranſfer and paſs to the purchaſer, a good and effectual title.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the right of redemption reſerved to the owners of lands and tenements ſold under this act or the act to which this is a ſupplement, ſhall, in no wiſe, be affected or impaired: Provided always, that the owners of lands which ſhall thus be ſold after the paſſing of this act, in order to avail themſelves of that right, ſhall make payment, or tender of payment, within two years from the time of ſale, for the uſe of the purchaſer, his heirs or aſſigns, of the amount of the ſaid tax, coſts and charges, with intereſt for the ſame, at the rate of twenty-five per cent. per annum. 2

Weſtern Shore General Court,

MAY TERM, 1802.

ORDERED by the court, That the buſineſs of the ſeveral counties of the weſtern ſhore be arranged in the following order:

Saint-Mary's, Charles, Calvert, and Prince-George's,	The firſt week of the term.
Harford, Baltimore, and Anne-Arundel,	The ſecond week of the term.
Allegany, Waſhington, Frederick, and Montgomery;	The third week of the term.

And that all ſubpœnas for witneſſes to attend upon trials from Saint-Mary's, Charles, Calvert and Prince-George's counties, be returnable on the firſt day of the term, at ten o'clock, A. M.

And that all ſubpœnas for witneſſes to attend upon trials from Harford, Baltimore and Anne-Arundel counties, be returnable on the Monday of the ſecond week of the term, at nine o'clock, A. M.

And that all ſubpœnas for witneſſes to attend upon trials from Allegany, Waſhington, Frederick and Montgomery counties, be returnable on the Monday of the third week of the term, at nine o'clock, A. M.

And in caſe of the non attendance of any witneſs on any of thoſe days within one hour after the meeting of the court, attachments to iſſue on application to the court.

Ordered, That the clerk of this court be directed to cauſe this order to be publiſhed weekly, for ſix weeks, in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Telegraphe, and Bartgis's Republican Gazette. 3

Teſt. JOHN GWINN, Clk. G. C. W. S.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, teſtamentary letters on the perſonal eſtate of RICHARD WHITE, late of the aforeſaid county, deceaſed, do hereby warn all thoſe having claims againſt the eſtate of the ſaid Richard White to exhibit them to the ſubſcriber, legally atteſted, on or before the 19th day of May, 1803, and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make payment, to 3

MARGARET WHITE, Executrix.

Annapolis, July 21, 1802.

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcriber, of Calvert county, in the ſtate of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters teſtamentary on the perſonal eſtate of RICHARD CHEW, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed; all perſons having claims againſt the deceaſed are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the voushers thereof, to the ſubſcriber, at or before the tenth day of January next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. Given under my hand, this 29th day of June, 1802.

JOSEPH WILKINSON, Calvert county, 4
Executor.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE heirs of the late John Rogers and Margaret Lee Rogers being ſeized of a tract of land in Prince-George's county, called BACKLAND, ſome of the lines whereof are held under courſes and diſtances only, and the ſaid land having been ſold by the ſubſcriber, guardian to the infant heirs, and truſtee for the purpoſe, but not yet conveyed to the purchaſer—NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made on behalf of the ſaid heirs and the ſaid truſtee, by petition, to Prince-George's county court, for a commiſſion to mark and bound the ſaid land, agreeably to the directions of the act for marking and bounding lands.

WILLIAM KILTY.

May 12, 1802. 4 X

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, Annapolis, June 30, 1802.

ISAAC ANDREWS, rev. John Aſhton, Annapolis; Mrs. Aqward, near Annapolis.

Wm. Birch, Nicholas Brewer, William Brewer, William Bell, Richard Brown (3), P. Byrne, Annapolis; Arthur Bryan, near Annapolis; James Baldwin, Anne-Arundel county.

Henry Carbury, Nicholas Carroll, John Callahan, William Campbell, William Caton, Peter Jack Carnes, Mr. Cromer, Nicholas Comerford, Annapolis.

Gabriel Duvall, Clement Dorſey, Annapolis; Howard Duvall, near Annapolis; Richard Darnall, Bennett Darnall, near Pig Point.

Thomas Folks (2), Annapolis.

John Gwinn (5), Frederick and Samuel Green, Annapolis; John Groves (2), near Annapolis; Nicholas Gaſſaway, Anne-Arundel county.

Daniel Hughes, Samuel H. Howard, Henry Hall, Henry Howard, John Hurſt, Zebulon Hollingſworth, John Hatherly, Dr. Richard Harriſon, care of Mr. Neth, Edward Hall, Annapolis; Richard Hardeſty, near Annapolis; Philip Hammond (2), Head of Severn; Richard Harriſon, Herring Bay.

Joaler, or Maſter of the Priſon, Nancy Jackſon, Henry Johnſon, care of Mr. Caton, Annapolis; Henry Jackſon, Magothy; Miſs Jones, care of Alexander Leatch, Weſt river.

Edward Knowles (2), Annapolis.

Lloyd M. Lowe, Annapolis.

George W. Miller, John Mackubin, care of James Mackubin, Annapolis; Samuel M'Cubbin, Alex. M'Pherſon and Son, near Annapolis.

William Niven, Annapolis.

Thomas Price, John Purviance, Samuel Peaco, Annapolis.

Henry Ridgely, Abſalom Ridgely (3), Iſaac W. Robertſon, Annapolis; Richard Richardſon, Gaſſaway Rawlings, Ham Robiſon, near Annapolis.

Michael J. Stone, Gilbert Smith, Daniel Scott, Annapolis; Jehu Stoneman, Fork of Patuxent.

Thos. Tucker, Weſt river.

Mary Wilmer, Jane Winter, Gideon White (2), William Wells (2), Annapolis; William Whetcroft, near Annapolis; Marmaduke Wyvill (2), Caleb Warfield, Anne-Arundel county.

S. GREEN, D. P. M. 3 X

Perſons ſending for the above letters are requeſted to ſend the money, or they will *not* be delivered.

NOTICE

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of JAMES BRICE, Eſquire, late of the city of Annapolis, deceaſed, are requeſted to render the ſame, legally authenticated, and ſuch as may be indebted to the ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment, to

N. BRICE, Adminiſtrator of
JAMES BRICE. 3

Baltimore, July 17, 1802.

STEPHEN RUMMELLS,

Boot and Shoe-Maker,

Corn-Hill-ſtreet, Annapolis,

RETURNS his ſincere thanks to the public at large, and his cuſtomers in particular, for paſt favours, and hopes they will continue their cuſtom as uſual, he aſſures them that nothing ſhall be wanting on his part to give complete ſatisfaction. He has laid in the beſt materials, and will execute his work in the neateſt manner. Gentlemen may fait themſelves with good and ſerviceable ſhoes for ſervants, on the uſual credit.

May 29, 1802. 3

COMMITTED to my cuſtody, on the 30th of April, a ſtout black fellow, by the name of ISAAC, who ſays he belongs to SAMUEL MARSHALL, living in Loudon county, Virginia, he is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, ſhews his teeth very much when he laughs, and wears his hair queued; his cloathing an olnabrig ſhirt, herſey jacket and trouſers, and has a large ſcar on his left ankle. The owner is requeſted to come and pay his fees, and take him away, or he will be ſold for them.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

June 6, 1802. 7

To be RENTED,

THAT commodious dwelling-houſe, lately occupied by WALTER DULANY, Eſq. in this city, to which belongs an excellent garden, out houſes, &c. For terms apply to Mr. ANDERSON now in poſſeſſion of the premiſes, or to

R. J. WATTS.

Annapolis, May 17, 1802. 3

IMPORTANT.

A freſh ſupply of the following

VALUABLE MEDICINES

Are received from the Patent and Family Medicine Store of Lee & Co. Baltimore,

And for ſale, by

GIDEON WHITE,

At his ſtore, who is appointed the ONLY agent in Annapolis.

Dr. HAMILTON's ELIXIR,

A ſovereign remedy for colds, obſtinate coughs, aſthmas, ſore throats, and approaching conſumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the

HOOPING COUGH,

THIS diſcovery is of the firſt magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progreſs, and in a ſhort time entirely removes the moſt cruel diſorder to which children are liable, the Elixir is ſo perfectly agreeable and the doſe ſo ſmall, that no difficulty ariſes in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq; attorney-general of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your requeſt in ſtating my opinion of Hamilton's elixir—It has been uſed in my family for two or three years paſt, with uniform ſucceſs, whenever colds, coughs, or ſimilar complaints have rendered medicine neceſſary—I have myſelf found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troubleſome affection of the breaſt, accompanied with ſoreneſs and with obſtructed and difficult breathing.

On theſe accounts I do not heſitate to recommend Hamilton's elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deſerving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-ſtreet, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir, of a very complicated diſorder occaſioned by a ſevere cold caught ſeveral months ago—He breathed with the greateſt difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening ſweats when he attempted to walk any diſtance, and his voice would frequently fail in ſuch a degree that he could only attempt to whiſper; he has been upwards of ſix weeks without a return of his complaints, and deſires to give this public teſtimony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. HAMILTON's GRAND RESTORATIVE

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the ſpeedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which reſult from diſſipated pleaſures—juvenile indiſcretions—reſidence in climates unfavourable—the conſtitution—the immoderate uſe of tea, frequent ntoxication, or any other deſtructive intemperance to the unſkilful or exceſſive uſe of mercury—the diſeaſes peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extenſive experience, to be abſolutely unparalled in the cure of

Nervous diſorders	Violent cramps in the ſtomach and back
Conſumptions	Indigeſtion
Lowneſs of ſpirits	Melancholy
Loſs of appetite	Gout in the ſtomach
Impurity of blood	Pains in the limbs
Hyſterical affections	Relaxations
Inward weakneſſes	Involuntary emiſſions
Seminal weakneſſes	Obſtinate gleets
Fluoralbus (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barreneſs	

In caſes of extremity where the long prevalence and obſtinacy of diſeaſe has brought on a general impoveriſhment of the ſyſtem, exceſſive debility of the whole frame, and a waſting of the fleſh which no nouriſhment or cordial could repair, a perſeverance in the uſe of this medicine has performed the moſt aſtoniſhing cures.

HAMILTON's

Essence and Extract of Muſtard,

A ſafe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatiſm, palſey, ſprains, bruiſes, pains in the face and neck, &c.—And has performed more cures in the above complaints, than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn,
Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchaſed at your ſhop the preparations you call *Hamilton's Eſſence or Extract of Muſtard*, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatiſm (of that kind named ſciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obſtinate diſeaſe.—If you think this letter uſeful you are at liberty to make it public. Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

JOHN HOOVER, rope-maker, *South Second-ſtreet*, between Mary and Chriſtian-ſtreets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely—that his wife Mary Hoover was ſo ſeverely afflicted with violent rheumatiſm, very dangerouſly ſituated, the conſequence of a ſevere cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for ſeveral weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehenſion of remaining a cripple for life, notwithſtanding the moſt reſpectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted; when ſeeing ſeveral caſes of cures performed by Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard, they were procured from Mr. Blair, No. 17, South Second-ſtreet. The firſt application enabled her to walk across the room, and the uſe of one bottle reſtored her to her uſual ſtate of health and ſtrength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and ſubſcribed before *Ebenezer Ferguſon*, Eſq; one of the juſtices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have within four years paſt cured upwards of *one hundred and twenty thouſand* perſons of both ſexes, of every age, and in every ſituation, of various dangerous complaints ariſing from worms, and from obſtructions or foulneſs in the ſtomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of ſimilar title, ſo commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being ſuited to every age and conſtitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is ſo mild in its operation that it cannot injure the moſt delicate pregnant lady, or the tendereſt infant of a week old, ſhould no worms exiſt in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offenſive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal diſorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all groſs humours and eruptions; feveriſh and bilious complaints, and are the ſafeſt and mildeſt purgative that can be uſed on any occaſion.

DESCRIPTION OF WORMS,
And the ſymptoms by which they are known.

WORMS which infeſt the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Aſcarides or ſmall maw worm, the Cucurbitina or ſhort flat white worm, and laſtly, the Taenia or tape worm, ſo called from its reſemblance to tape—this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is the moſt hurtful and moſt difficult to cure.

Among the ſymptoms attending worms are, diſagreeable breath, eſpecially in the morning; bad and corrupted gums—itching in the noſe and about the ſeat—convulſions and epileptic fits, and ſometimes privation of ſpeech,—ſtarting and grinding of the teeth in ſleep—irregular appetite, ſometimes loathing food, and ſometimes voracious—Purging, with ſlimy and fœted ſtools—vomiting—large and hard belly—pains and ſickneſs at the ſtomach—pains in the head and thighs, with lowneſs of ſpirits—ſlow fever, with ſmall and irregular pulſe—a dry cough—exceſſive thirſt—ſometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and ſometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Perſons afflicted with any of the above ſymptoms, ſhould have recourſe to *Hamilton's Worm destroying Lozenges* which have been conſtantly attended with ſucceſs in all complaints ſimilar to thoſe above deſcribed.

A doſe of this medicine given occaſionally during the warm ſeaſon, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful diſorder which annually deſtroys thouſands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewiſe the mildeſt and moſt certain remedy known, and has reſtored to health and ſtrength a great number when in an advanced ſtage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain inſtructions are given for every part of the neceſſary treatment in ſuch caſes.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerneſs; having a pleaſing appearance, and an agreeable taſte.

CASES OF CURES.

(Selected from thouſands) the authenticity of which any perſon may aſcertain, either by letter or perſonal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, *Inn-keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore*, began about 20 months ago to be grievouſly afflicted with a tape worm, which increaſed faſt in ſize and ſtrength, ſo as to excite the moſt horrid ſenſations by its writhing motions and intolerable pains, reſembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his neceſſary ſleep, and cauſed ſuch dreadful apprehenſions as cannot be conceived but by one in a ſimilar ſituation—his appetite waſted rapidly, and with that his ſtrength, ſo that he was unable to attend to any buſineſs—when he heard of ſome excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large doſe, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm *(now in the poſſeſſion of Lee & Co.)*—but a renewal of his pains ſoon convinced him that this monſtrous reptile had recovered its firſt vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice—from which reſulted the total expulſion of his formidable enemy, in ſeveral pieces, which he ſuppoſed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have ſince elapſed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himſelf will gratify any who may wiſh to make further inquiries on the ſubject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce ſuch powerful effects, when neceſſary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doſes, as Mr. Fuller will teſtify—their peculiar mildneſs is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-town, Pennſylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER, miniſter of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the uſe of my family, to try, whether by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accompliſh, different other means had proved abortive. My eldeſt boy had a very ſickly appearance; was very reſtleſs at night, grew leaner from time to time; in ſhort, he ſeemed to be in a precarious ſtate of health, *which would yield to none of the medicines adminiſtered*, until I gave him two doſes of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a ſubſtance to all appearance a mere mucus, but upon cloſe inſpection quite replete with very ſmall living animals. Not one of that ſort of worms which uſually afflict children, came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a freſh and lively complexion. Upon different occaſions I have uſed this medicine as a purging ſubſtitute, and found it to anſwer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any of thoſe diſagreeable ſenſations, ſo often occaſioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, beſides its main object, one of the moſt ſalutary means for reſtoring loſt appetite, and promoting a proper ſtate of digeſtion, by carrying off that bilious ſubſtance, which engenders ſo much indiſpoſition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongſt the faſhionable throughout Europe,

As an invaluable coſmetic, perfectly innocent and ſafe, free from corroſive and repellent minerals, (the baſis of other lotions) and of unparallelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemiſhes of the face and ſkin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redneſs, ſcurfs, tetters, ringworms, ſunburns, prickly heat, &c.

The Perſian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, inſenſible perſpiration which is eſſential to health—Yet its ſalutary effects are ſpeedy and permanent, rendering the ſkin delicately ſoft and clear, improving the complexion and reſtoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handſome one more ſo.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and ſtrengthens the gums, preſerves the enamel from decay, and cleanſes and whitens the teeth, by abſorbing all that acrimonious ſlime and foulneſs, which ſuffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. HAHN's GENUINE WATER.

A ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakneſs or of accident, ſpeedily removing inflammations, deſtumons of rheum, dullneſs, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure thoſe maladies which frequently ſucceed the ſmall-pox, meazles, and fevers, and wonderfully ſtrengthening a weak ſight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of ſight.*

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet diſcovered which gives immediate and laſting relief in the moſt ſevere inſtances.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be uſed with the moſt perfect ſafety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting ſmart which attends the application of other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

A ſafe and ſpeedy remedy for a certain diſeaſe.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of theſe pills is perfectly mild, ſo as to be uſed with ſafety by perſons, in every ſituation and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off ſuperfluous bile, and prevents its morbid ſecretions; to reſtore and mend the appetite; to procure a free perſpiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal conſequences; a doſe never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its firſt appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual coſtiveneſs, ſickneſs at the ſtomach, and ſevere head-ache, and ought to be taken by all perſons on a change of climate. 19

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